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| SUBJECT | | | DATE |
| [] [] Political aspects of the Romanian emigration in France | | | 30 Oct 53 |
| PERTINENT INFORMATION | | | |
| <p><u>THE IRON GUARDISTS</u></p> <p>A sizeable, but obviously indeterminate, percentage of the Romanian emigration in France is composed of ex-members of the Iron Guard, the former fascist party of Romania. While the bulk of the Iron-Guardists are to be found in America and Germany and, in Spain, Italy and Argentina, they are a significant element in the Romanian emigration in France. They have been subject to the same divisive influences that have operated on the rest of the Romanian emigration, and with the same results. They fall today into four principal groups:</p> <p>1. Followers of Constantin Ironescu, who the Romanians call "the Mexican." These are the ultra-nationalist Iron-Guardists, with strong motivations of nationalism. The bulk of this group have been in the recent years to the Argentine and some have subsequently returned to Romania. It is they who were the mainstay of the Iron-Guard after the 1941 outbreak against the Soviet Union.</p> <p>2. Followers of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, who the Romanians call "the Romanian King." These are the Iron-Guardists who were in 1941 an element of the Iron Guard, following the Iron-Guardist leader, Zelea Codreanu, who was executed in 1941. This group is now the largest of the four groups, and is the most active in France. It is this group that has been the most successful in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the Soviet Union, and in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States. It is this group that has been the most successful in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States, and in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States.</p> <p>3. Followers of Constantin Ironescu, who the Romanians call "the Mexican." These are the ultra-nationalist Iron-Guardists, with strong motivations of nationalism. The bulk of this group have been in the recent years to the Argentine and some have subsequently returned to Romania. It is they who were the mainstay of the Iron-Guard after the 1941 outbreak against the Soviet Union.</p> <p>4. Followers of Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, who the Romanians call "the Romanian King." These are the Iron-Guardists who were in 1941 an element of the Iron Guard, following the Iron-Guardist leader, Zelea Codreanu, who was executed in 1941. This group is now the largest of the four groups, and is the most active in France. It is this group that has been the most successful in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the Soviet Union, and in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States. It is this group that has been the most successful in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States, and in securing the release of Iron-Guardist prisoners from the United States.</p> | | | |
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